

Abstract of the Disclosure:

In order to be able to implement higher rotary spin speeds without structurally endangering the machine, a characteristic value that is as accurate as possible for the currently prevailing drum loading is desirable, for loading-dependent rotary speed limitation. Acceleration to a spin speed is interrupted in order to measure the respective electrical power consumption of the drive motor for a given rotary speed and then for a lower rotary speed that does not lead to the further removal of water from the laundry in the drum. Then the energy requirement and the acceleration period back up to the given rotary speed are measured, before the drum is accelerated to spin speed. The latter is to be limited in load-dependent manner, namely in accordance with the instantaneous mass moment of inertia of the drum, which is proportional to the acceleration energy less the frictional energy during the acceleration phase, formed from the average value of the two friction powers measured at constant rotary speeds and the acceleration period.